

The British Ministry, which means Lord Palmerston, would appear to have carried subservience to Louis Napoleon to a point which public opinion in England will no longer tolerate. Count Walewski, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed a despatch to the British Government through Count Persigny the French Ambassador at London, in effect, charging England as fostering assassins. This was after the last attempt upon the life of Louis Napoleon, which was probably concerted upon British soil. No reply was made to that despatch, but Government brought before Parliament a measure for making more stringent the provisions of the law against conspiracy to murder.

Mr. Milner Gibson moved, as an amendment, that this House hears with much concern that it is alleged that recent attempts upon the life of the Emperor of the French have been devised in England, and expresses its detestation of such guilty enterprises, that this House is ready at all times to assist in remedying any defects in the criminal law which, after due investigation, are proved to exist; yet it cannot but regret that Her Majesty's Government, previous to inviting the House to amend the law of conspiracy at the present time, has not felt it to be their duty to make some reply to the despatch from the French government dated Paris, January 20th, 1858, and which has been held before Parliament.

Mr. Gibson's resolution passed by a majority of 19 in a full house, and is regarded as equivalent to a declaration of the Lord Palmerston had not maintained the honor of the country in his recent communications with the French government. Whether Palmerston will resign or not, remains to be seen, but the *entente cordiale* is in great danger. The alliance of France and England is very hollow.

COMMODORE PERRY.—Our New York exchanges contain some sketches of the life of Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry, who died in that city on the 4th inst., aged 63 years, of which 49 were spent in the naval service of his country, having entered the navy as a Midshipman in the year 1809. Commodore Perry owed much of his prestige to his name, so gloriously illustrated by his immortal brother, the hero of Lake Erie. But circumstances enabled him to make a name for himself, and, as the commander of our naval forces in the Gulf during the war with Mexico, and the chief of the peaceful demonstration against the illiberal policy of Japan, the Commodore has secured for himself a position in American history, which demands that some of the leading points of his career should be stated.

He was born at South Kingstown, Rhode Island, 1795—entered the navy in 1809, served under Decatur and others during the war of 1812, was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in 1815. He served in the Cayane with Commodore, then Commander, Stockton, subsequently with Commodore Rodgers, on board the ship-of-the-line North Carolina. In 1830 he was made a Commander, and appointed to the corvette Concord. In 1833 he was stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard as Superintendent of Gunpowder Practice, and to him we are indebted for many of the useful improvements in the present system. He was made a post captain in 1837, and transferred to the command of the Home Squadron, and his conduct in superintending the landing of the troops at Vera Cruz, and carrying on the bombardment of that fortress is above all praise. His last service was his mission to Japan, and by that he will be longest remembered. He leaves a widow and six children.

#### Life and Correspondence of James Iredell, Vol. II.

We have before us the second volume of the Life and Correspondence of Judge Iredell, presented to the public by our gifted townsman, G. J. McCree, Esq., to whom it has been a labor of love to illustrate the life of an ancestor of his wife, and at the same time throw light upon the revolutionary history of his native State.

The present volume covers the space of time from 1782 to 1799 and brings the reader down to the death of Judge Iredell, in the last named year. Although not strictly revolutionary in name, these times were virtually so in character. The positions of prominence in the nation were all filled by men who had borne a part in the struggle that had resulted in its independence, and the first years of that independence were only a sequel to those that had been spent in achieving it. "The right to liberty and independence had taken seven years to establish, and more than seven other years were required to decide upon the form that that liberty and independence should assume and the institutions which should be devised for securing its permanence. These years were scarcely less eventful than those of actual contest with a foreign foe. Many nations have been able to achieve independence—few have succeeded in establishing liberty. The years from the recognition of American Independence to the close of the administration of Washington, would be far more difficult to parallel than even those of the revolutionary war, valor and constancy in war are no new things. Corsica, Switzerland, Greece, yea, South America and Mexico, have not been deficient either in bravery or devotion in the field, but all have failed in consolidating their independent institutions upon the joint basis of liberty and order. The great superiority of the statesmen and warriors of the American revolution was shown after the termination of the struggle which had called them from retirement. The labor of framing new institutions and organizing new governments under them devolved upon the same men who had fought for the right to do so, and their genius and patriotism was even more conspicuous in the councils of peace than during the din of war.

The present volume of Mr. McCree's Life and Correspondence of Judge Iredell throws a flood of light on the feelings and views, actions and speculations of men during this second era of our revolution. The letters given are from leading characters in all sections, but of course those of North Carolinians are more numerous than from the citizens of any other State. These letters bring before us the politicians and statesmen of the day in the mental garb with which it has pleased them to array their own thoughts, and there are other letters which give an insight into the tone of contemporary social and domestic feeling, which are interesting. The arrangement of these letters shows thought and what we might call editorial skill, while the connecting portions supplied by Mr. McCree himself, are marked by clearness and force of style. The English is pure and nervous, unmarred by affectation. We like the way the book is gotten up. Its clear, sharp type—fine white paper, and, to say all in a word, its general tone, so characteristic of the publications of the Appletons, are in good keeping with the really classic character of its contents.

The following are the rates of taxes for the year 1857, as imposed by the County Court for New Hanover county at its present session. We subjoin the State taxes:

On Land—\$100 valuation:	
County purposes.....	12c.
Jail and Bridge.....	12c.
School.....	8c.
Poor.....	5c.
Insane Asylum, &c.....	3c.
State tax.....	40c.
Black Poll:	
County purposes.....	80c.
Jail and Bridge.....	20c.
School.....	50c.
Poor.....	12c.
Insane Asylum, &c.....	5c.
Patrol.....	5c.
State tax.....	\$1.75
White Poll the same, less Patrol tax.....	\$2.25

#### Controversy.

We do not care for going into, or continuing, any controversy about the selection of a Democratic candidate for Governor, in face of an evident determination, on at least, tendency, in certain quarters, to misrepresent, and consequently misrepresent us.—The *Goldboro' Tribune* will have it that we are opposed to W. W. Holden, because we choose to defend Democrats who may be. The *Standard* charges us with injustice, and we know not what, and the rumor is industriously circulated that we are opposed to Gov. Bragg. Now, if all these, our friends, acquaintances or opponents, seek to do us justice and know our real position on this question—the position we have endeavored to maintain throughout—they will find it in the resolutions of the New Hanover Democratic county meeting, held in this town on the evening of the 9th inst. It would be useless for us to say more. It will be useless for any one to pretend to misunderstand us hereafter.

The longer we live, the more we become of party-men, the less of mere partisans—the more we become attached to the principles and the organization of the Democratic party, the less willing to obey the leaders or observe the private interests or ambitions of mere men. We will not pursue the matter much further, but will make a slight reference to the table of contents of the *Tribune* for this week, thus:—First and second editorial columns: "The Wayne Meeting—Its recommendation," down upon the recommendation of Judge Ellis by the Democratic meeting recently held at Goldboro'. Third and fourth editorial columns: "Correspondence of the Warrenton News, 'Is all Fair in War?'" Controversy: the position of the Wilmington Journal, which paper did not like the attack made upon Henry Clay Jones, of Craven County, by a correspondent of the Warrenton News, because at a meeting held in Carteret County, Jones made some remarks favoring Judge Ellis and not favoring Mr. Holden as the Democratic nominee for Governor.

Again, on the first column of the next page we find the following editorial:—

"Why do so many prominent lawyers oppose the nomination of W. W. Holden? Because, if Judge Ellis be the nominee, there will be a vacancy on the Bench; and it would be very convenient for these gentlemen to have Judge Ellis shored into the Governor's chair, as, in that event, each of them entertains the hope that he would be 'clothed upon' with Judge's ermine. Lawyers know a time or two when offices, honors, and emoluments are ahead, but we hope the magnanimity for which the profession is proverbial will prevent them from doing injustice to a worthy merchant, their judicial aspirations notwithstanding."

Why such a sweeping attack upon the motives of honorable men?

Again, the next column contains a "Zadock Rantankous" diffusion in the same key.

Per contra, we have got before us the Salisbury *Banner* of this week, and we find no sort of attack upon anybody or anybody's friends. The *Banner* is the paper spoken of as Judge Ellis' home organ and so on.

We attribute nothing wrong to our neighbor of the *Tribune*, nor to any other of our Democratic neighbors or contemporaries, or at any rate the worst we can say is that they have permitted warm and impulsive temperaments to rather carry them away—to perhaps render them unjust to others, while they fancy that others are unjust to them.

We have endeavored to reason coolly about these matters. We shall endeavor to maintain the same course. We shall repeat what we deem intelligent injustice as we may think it deserves, but shall not jump into a quarrel with our friends, where we feel convinced no harm is meant.

#### ROBBERY AND ARREST.—Last evening, shortly before the time for the starting of the Manchester train from the depot on the opposite side of the Cape Fear River, Mr. Enoch Robbins, of Columbus county, entered one of the cars with the intention of going some distance upon the road. He had an umbrella under his arm.

As he got into the car he was crowded upon by two men, one of whom ran against the umbrella, half turning Mr. R. round, while the other ran his hand into his pocket and took therefrom his pocket-book with about \$150 in money and some papers. He felt the hand in his pocket and grasped both the men, who, however, got away from him. One of the men was arrested last night, and the other this morning. The one arrested last night, we understand had registered his name as Pitts. The one arrested this morning gave his name as John Allen.

With the latter was a boy or youth, also arrested, whose name is given as David Allen, and who had been in company with the others at or about the time of the robbery. The two adult prisoners have been identified by Mr. Robbins. There was found on them \$104 in money. In a Carpet-bag deposited by them last night at the railroad office, a set of burglar tools were found. The three have been committed to await a further examination on Saturday.

Daily Journal of yesterday.

#### Inspectors' Returns.

The following returns have been made by the County Court of New Hanover county, now in session:

NAVAL STORES.				
Tar.	Spits.	Tarps.	Resin.	
J. O. Bowden.....	24,000	3,301	1,105	7,647
T. W. Player.....	36,798	1,436	4,911	9,561
J. C. Bowden.....	16,126	2,019	23,645	9,561
Jesse Bowden.....	15,525	3,313	4,000	
Jno. W. Collins.....	15,872	2,340	100	4,000
N. F. Bourdeaux.....	23,964	3,576		2,500
James Bowden.....	19,400	24,805		2,500
G. F. Bourdeaux.....	23,499	2,765	2,159	22,791
Alfred Alderman.....	63,534	8,841	8,885	1,609
John James.....	22,007	1,418	24,822	5,033
W. D. Mahan, Jan. 18.....	4,515	648	109	1,469
TIMBER AND LUMBER.				
T. F. Roberson.....	12,635,000			
L. H. Bowden.....	6,021,600			
Jas. S. Melvin.....	5,701,918			
Jas. Alderman.....	5,701,918			
W. J. Price.....	38,619	2,400	4,290	4,438,411
A. S. Hawley.....	1,964,172			
Neill Clark.....	2,755,003			1,340,000
Robt. Maxwell.....	2,755,003			
T. T. Tillingham.....	2,755,003			
Jas. T. Morris, oak & cedar, cubic ft.	1,671			957,451

#### PROVISIONS, ETC.

The following returns have been made by P. M. Walker and J. M. Stevenson, Weighers and Inspectors of Flour, Provisions, Cotton, &c. This return is from 1st April, 1857, till 8th March, 1858:

Weighted Cotton.....	4,263 Bales
"Hay.....	11,982 "
"Rice.....	1,120 Casks
"Inspected Pork.....	5,321 "
"Flour.....	9,925 "
Total Naval Stores.....	
Total—1857-'8.....	289,062 94,501 31,488
"1856-'7.....	269,285 86,229 36,847
Total of Timber and Lumber.....	
Total—1857-'8.....	38,398,568 6,635,862
"1856-'7.....	36,437,425 1,832,043

#### Elections by the County Court.

Provision Inspectors.—J. M. Stevenson, P. M. Walker. Naval Store Inspectors.—Alfred Alderman, Wm. J. Price. Thos. W. Player, N. F. Bourdeaux, Jesse Bowden, John C. Bowden, Jas. O. Bowden, Jno. S. James, John F. Herring, Geo. Alderman, B. Southland, Jno. W. Collins.

Inspectors of Timber and Lumber.—Robt. Maxwell, Thos. F. Roberson, L. H. Bowden, Jas. Alderman, Jas. S. Melvin, Neill Clark, Geo. McDuffie, Ashford J. Hawley. 12 last year—declined to S.

CORONER.—Richard J. Jones, Esq., has been appointed by the County Court, one of the Coroners for New Hanover county, in place of John C. Wood, Esq., resigned.

By telegraphic dispatches received here, we learn that the Steamer Canada from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday, the 10th inst. She reports an advance of 1/2d. in Cotton and 2s. in Spirits Turpentine.

In consequence of the Canada's advices, the Spirit market in New York yesterday was excited, with sales at 50 a 51c. per gallon.—Daily Journal of yesterday.

COUNTY RANGER.—On Tuesday last, the County Court for New Hanover county appointed Joseph E. Bunting, Esq., County Ranger for said county.

#### Arrival of the Europa.

New York, March 7.—The steamer Europa, with Liverpool date of the 20th of February, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

Leave has been granted to Lord Palmerston to bring a bill into the House of Commons, to alter the government of India. Leave was granted by a large majority.

There is nothing later from China, but details of the news show that Canton is virtually in possession of the British.

Bombay dates are to the 24th of January. The capture of Purruckabad and Futtygar by Sir Colin Campbell is confirmed. After subjugating Rohildad he will march on Lucknow. Gen. Outram has twice defeated the rebels at Alumbagh.

In Parliament the British government has been defeated on the law introduced by the Administration to amend the law relating to murder and conspiracy upon an amendment offered by Milner Gibson, which ensures ministers for replying to the French minister's (Wlewsli) dispatch, but professes readiness to amend the laws upon due investigation. The vote was 215 for ministers, and 234 for Gibson's amendment.

A demonstration was proposed to be held in Hyde Park against the conspiracy law, and the proceedings of the annual meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company passed off favorably; the required additional capital was authorized.

The Turkish Rear Admiral, Mohamed Pacha, is among the passengers by the Europa.

The trial of the Directors of the Royal British Bank was in progress. A French refugee named Bernard has been arrested, and is said to be implicated in the conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor.

The continental news is of little importance. It is said that Sardinia and Belgium will both succumb to the French demands. Switzerland is also making concessions.

PARIS, Friday evening.—The Bank of France has reduced its rate of discount to four per cent.

#### From Kansas.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—A messenger has arrived from Kansas with the journal of the Leocompton Convention, and the evidence before the Commissioners appointed to examine into the alleged frauds. The documents of Governor and his cabinet, which the investigation reduces the vote from upwards of 6,700 to 2,500.

#### Arrival of the Calahua.

New York, March 8.—The Calahua, from New Orleans via Havana, arrived here this morning. The news from Havana is unimportant. A gale occurred on the night of the 1st. Damage trifling. New sugars are coming in slowly. Prices are firm. The weather is cool and pleasant.

SWALLOWING AN INDIAN.—There have been many laughable incidents related of courts, justices and officers on the frontiers, but we have seen none that is more ludicrous than the following. Among the Indians who, on the first settlement of Cherokee county, Georgia, gave trouble to the courts, was a notorious old vagabond named Swallow, who was continually on the docket of the civil or the criminal side.

On a certain occasion he was the defendant in a cause tried before a jury. The evidence having been submitted and the jury charged, they retired, and soon after came in with a verdict which was handed to the court. Now, the reader will be good enough to bear in mind that the solicitor was of an excitable temperament, and whenever unduly exercised he invariably stammered and "stuck." On this occasion, he began to read:

"We the jury, find that the said defendant, Swallow, an Indian."

Here, as our friend Billy Martin would say, the solicitor's mouth "hung fire" and he tried again.

"We the jury, find that the said defendant, Swallow, an Indian," and here there was another refusal to "go off."

The eyes of the whole court, judge, jury, lawyers and spectators, were upon the solicitor, who was by this time in a most embarrassing position. He was at last induced to meet the jury, who sat at this time under him, looking up and inquired in an audible voice:

"And did he do it?"

"Yes he did," was the solicitor's indignant reply.

"Then," said Jim, "I think the punishment was unlawful—it was both cruel and unusual."

#### Fortunes of a Pin.

In the year 1787 a boy called Lafitte first appeared in Paris. He was poor, and greatly desired to obtain an inferior situation in a banking house. Furnished with a letter of introduction, he went to the house of a rich Swiss banker to ask for employment. He was friendly, timid, and careful, and the banker thinking him unfit for a clerk, told him that he had no room for him in his office.

The lad left the banker's richly gilded room with a sad heart. While crossing the court yard, with drooping head, he saw a pin on the ground; he stooped down, took it up, and placed it carefully in the corner of his coat. He didn't think at the time that this act, so trifling in itself, would be the turning point in his life, and the means of his future splendid success.

The banker saw from the window what had taken place; and attaching great importance to trifles, he was impressed by the circumstance. This simple action gave him the key to the character of Lafitte. He thought that any young man who would take care of a pin, would surely make a good clerk, and merit the trust and good wishes of his employer.

The same evening, Lafitte received a note from the banker, offering him a situation in his counting-room, and asked him to come and fill the situation at once. The discerning banker was not deceived in his hopes, for he soon found that the young pin saver possessed all the good qualities he expected. From a clerk, Lafitte soon advanced to a cashier, and at length was made a partner, and afterwards the principal owner of the largest bank in Paris, and one of the richest men in the world. He was not only rich, generous, great and powerful, but was chosen a deputy of the people, and made President of the Council of Ministers, and was in every respect the most influential citizen of France.

#### The Lone Star.

The Legislature of Texas, a short time since, adopted the following joint resolutions. The vote in the Senate was twenty-two to five. The resolutions were reported by a joint committee, of which Wigfall was chairman on the part of the Senate, and Col. Bee on the part of the House:

Whereas there exists, and has existed, a violent determination on the part of a portion of the inhabitants of the Territory of Kansas to exclude, by force, the citizens of the slaveholding States from a just, equal and peaceful participation in the use and enjoyment of the common property and territory of the members of the confederacy. And whereas, this determination, owing to the state of political feeling in the Northern States of the confederacy, operating upon the Federal Government, may become effectual and the exclusion perpetual; therefore

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas, That the Governor of the State is hereby authorized to order an election for seven Delegates to meet Delegates appointed by the other Southern States in Convention, whenever the Executives of a majority of the slaveholding States shall express the opinion that such Convention is necessary to preserve the equal rights of such States in the Union, and advise the Governor of this State that measures have been taken for the appointment of Delegates to meet those of Texas; and that the sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as is necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay the mileage and per diem of such Delegates, which shall be paid at the rates paid to members of the U. S. Congress, according to the law in force in the year 1854.

2. That should an exigency arise, in the opinion of the Governor, in which it is necessary for the State of Texas to act alone, or by a Convention representing the sovereignty of the State, he is hereby requested to call a special session of the Legislature to provide for such State Convention.

3. That the Governor is requested to transmit copies of these resolutions to the Executive of each of the slaveholding States, and to our members of Congress.

SUDDEN DEATH.—We regret to hear of the sudden death, by apoplexy, of Dr. Edmund McQueen, of Lumberton, N. C. We learn that on Tuesday, last, he stepped from the backseat table to members of the U. S. Congress, and almost instantly expired. He was a gentleman of general intelligence, and high reputation as a physician. In his death, we, with many others, have lost a friend.

Fayetteville, Mo. 6th, inst.

#### For the Journal.

At a meeting of the Democratic citizens of New Hanover county, held at the Court House in Wilmington, on Tuesday evening, March 9th, in compliance with a call previously made, Dr. John D. Bellamy was elected to the Chair and Messrs. Geo. Houston and H. L. Fennell were selected Secretaries.

On taking the Chair, Dr. Bellamy stated briefly the objects of the meeting, viz: to appoint delegates to the county meeting of the Democratic Convention, to be held in the town of Charlotte, on the 14th April next, at which a candidate for the office of Governor of North Carolina is to be selected; and to adopt such other measures as may be deemed proper and expedient for the further and efficient organization of the Democratic party in this county.

On motion of Jas. Fulton, Esq., a Committee of five, nominated by the Chair, and consisting of Messrs. Jas. Fulton, James Kerr, Wm. S. Larkins, Ephraim Powers and M. C. Collins, were appointed for the purpose of preparing business for the action of the meeting.

In the absence of the Committee, R. K. Bryan, Esq., being called on, proceeded to address the meeting at some length, referring, in a concise manner, to the organization and existence of the several political parties which have, since the days of the Revolution, sprung up as antagonists to the great and only constitutional party of the country—the Democratic party. He went into an examination of the question of the public lands, and showed, in a clear and distinct light, not only the propriety of distribution, but attacked the constitutional power of distribution in a masterly and happy manner. In consequence of the bodily debility, Mr. Bryan gave way to John L. Holmes, Esq., who in a manly and earnest manner, congratulated the assembly on their meeting for the support of Democratic principles—urging on those present the imperative duty of themselves, and all other Democrats of standing upon the ramparts of Democracy, in opposition to raging fanaticism existing not only at the North, but in a little less degree, also in our midst. He alluded to various political organizations, which have proved ephemeral, in contradistinction to the Democratic party, and urged the nomination of a good and undoubted Democrat as a candidate for Governor of North Carolina. Mr. Holmes was interrupted by the return of the Committee, who through their Chairman, Jas. Fulton, Esq., made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we recognize the necessity of organization, to promote the harmony of the Democratic party, and secure the continued ascendancy of its principles—a necessity none the less urgent because the party is largely in the majority, since it is at such times that divisions are most apt to arise.

Resolved, That we approve of the holding of a Convention of the Democratic party of North Carolina at Charlotte, on the 14th day of April next, and that the Chairman of this meeting be authorized to appoint fifty delegates to represent New Hanover county in such convention.

Resolved, That we have full confidence that none other than a good Democrat and a true man can receive the nomination of the Democratic convention for the office of Governor, and we therefore pledge ourselves to give to the nominee of that convention our heartiest support.

Resolved, That while we forbear making any recommendation for Governor, we are yet gratified by the compliment paid to our honored fellow-citizen, Hon. Samuel J. Person, by the Democrats of Moore and Brunswick, and should he receive the nomination and consent to run, we would support him with pride and pleasure.

Resolved, That we agree with Mr. Calhoun in believing that the public lands are the common property of the United States, in their united, federal character, and not of the States, in their separate or individual character, and that Congress has no right, under the constitution, to take these lands, or their proceeds, for distribution among the States for their separate or individual use.

Resolved, That the agitation of this measure of a distribution of the public lands or their proceeds—a measure anti-Democratic at all times, is doubly culpable now, because it is manifestly and notoriously impracticable in the face of an exhausted treasury, which compels the General Government to resort to loans to obtain the money to meet its daily necessities. Under these circumstances, the advocates of distribution can have no practical object in view, unless it be to weaken the Democratic party and disturb the harmony of the South, at a moment when harmony is essential for the security of her rights and interests.

Resolved, That the administration of President Buchanan has nobly relieved every patriotic citizen of the country, on his behalf, and proved itself eminently national and just to all sections. We endorse heartily the language and sentiments of his Kansas message, and trust that he will be sustained by the admission of Kansas as a State under the Leocompton constitution.

Resolved, That in Governor Thomas Bragg North Carolina has a Chief Magistrate of whom she may well be proud. One who does honor to the station he now occupies, and who would adorn any other position to which he might be called.

Resolved, That the course of our immediate representative, Hon. Warren Winslow, meets our fullest approval, and we take pleasure in expressing our satisfaction with it.

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to the State Convention, that the delegates from each county, cast the same number of votes in Convention, that their county cast for the Democratic candidate for Governor, at the election held on the first Thursday in August 1856.

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to the Democratic voters in the several counties of this State, to send three delegates from each district to a county convention to be held in the town of Wilmington, on Tuesday of next June County Court, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the Senate and House of Commons, to be supported by the Democratic voters of this county, at the election to be held in August next.

In accordance with the second resolution the following gentlemen were appointed delegates to attend the State Convention at Charlotte, viz:

Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, Owen Fennell, James Fulton, Wm. S. Larkins, Eli W. Hall, James Kerr, John L. Holmes, Wm. Walker, DeBruz Cutlar, J. L. Moore, Thos. Tate, J. M. Alderman, M. Register, M. C. Collins, Charles Henry, N. N. Nixon, Miles Costin, Wm. B. Bettendorf, John T. G. H. Whitfield, Wm. H. McKoy, B. Flanner, Captain H. von Glahn, W. T. J. Vann, D. A. Lamont, Simon Lewis, O. Alderman, Jas. Murphy, Dr. Seavey, D. McIntire, F. H. Bell, Geo. J. Moore, J. D. Powers, R. K. Bryan, David S. Sanders, J. M. Foy, John P. Bannerman, John Shepherd, Amos Rochell, Lott Croom, Dr. R. H. Tate, O. F. Alexander, Henry Evered, Samuel N. Cannon, R. Beasley, T. T. George, John A. Sanders, Wm. S. Pridden, J. G. Pickett, Thos. Pickett, J. A. Corbett.

Publication of these proceedings being ordered in the Wilmington Journal and Commercial, with a request for the other Democratic papers of the State to copy the meeting adjourned.

J. D. BELLAMY, Chairman.  
H. L. FENNELL, Secretaries.

#### For the Journal.

In pursuance of previous notice, a large number of the Democracy of Duplin assembled in the Court House at Kenansville, on Saturday the 6th inst., when on motion by Col. John J. Whitehead, the meeting was partially organized by calling William J. Houston, Esq., to the Chair, who in a brief speech announced the object of the meeting, and encouraged the members of the party to united and harmonious action. On motion by Wm. A. Allen, Esq., Dr. C. B. Whitehead was appointed Secretary.

On motion of W. E. Hill, Esq., the following Committee were appointed to draft and report resolutions for the action of the meeting, viz: Messrs. W. E. Hill, John J. Whitehead, J. N. Stallings, John D. Stanford, Grady Outlaw, F. A. Simmons and Jere. Pearsall, Esqrs.

Upon the announcement of the above Committee, Major Pearsall, arose in the meeting and stated that he was present, merely as a private and unpretending citizen, not with the view of taking part in its deliberations, at the same time he felt some interest in its action, and since he had been named in so important a part of its proceedings, he would ask leave to say that he was not prepared to cut up a general Democratic Meeting, yet was unprepared as an old line Whig to resist their action or their Candidates upon federal issues—and, one thing, he would never do—he would never give his support to a candidate, be he who he may, that would take the last remaining issue of the old Whig party, garble and distort it into unmeaning shape, and then call it Democracy, and call himself a Democrat. If it had come to this—that he must take a Democratic side, he would go the simon pure, rather than the pseudo candidate, and he thought he should do so, under the